Permit No. DC0000299
Issuance Date: January 17th, 1997
Expiration Date: January 17, 2002

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT NO. DC0000299

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act (the "Act"), as amended, 33 U.S.C. #1251 et seq.,

General Services Administration
7th and D Streets, SW Room 7911
Washington, DC 20407

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at

Southeast Federal Center
3rd and M Streets, SE
Washington, DC 20407

to receiving waters named

Anacostia River

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in Parts I, II and III herein.

The issuance date of this permit is January 17, 1997.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire 5 years from the date of issuance.

Signed this 17th day of January 1997

Alvin R. Morris, Director
Water Protection Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region III

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning issuance date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water only from Outfall serial numbers 001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, and 011

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations (kg/day) lb/day Avg. Monthly	Discharge Limitations (kg/day) lb/day Weekly Avg.	Discharge Limitations Other units (mg/l) Avg. Monthly	Discharge Limitations Other units (mg/l) Weekly Avg.	Monitoring Requirements Measurement Frequency	Monitoring Requirements Sample Type
Lead	N/A		N/A		1/month	grab
Copper	N/A		N/A		1/month	grab
Zinc	N/A		N/A		1/month	grab
Oil and Grease	N/A		10	15	1/month	grab
Chromium	N/A		N/A		1/month	grab
Nickel	N/A		N/A		1/month	grab
Total Phosphorus	N/A		N/A		1/quarter	grab
Total Nitrogen	N/A		N/A		1/quarter	grab
Total Suspended Solids	N/A		N/A		1/quarter	grab
PCB	N/A		non-detect		1/month	grab
Mercury	N/A		non-detect		1/month	grab

Samples shall be taken incompliance with the monitoring requirements specified above at the following locations: at outfall 001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008 and 011 when discharging.

STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR NPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and may result in an enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; and denial of a permit renewal application.

2. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates any permit condition or limitation implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing of such section, or any requirement imposed in an approved pretreatment program and any person who violates any Order issued by EPA under Section 301(a) of the Act, shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day for each violation, and to an action for appropriate relief including a permanent or temporary injunction.

Any person who negligently violates Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act, any permit condition or limitation implementation any such section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $2,500 nor more than $25,000 per day of such violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or by both.

Any person who knowingly violates any permit condition or limitation implementing Section 301, 302, 305, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $5,000 nor more than $50,000 per day of such violation or by imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or by both.

Any person who knowingly violates any permit condition or limitation implementing Section 301, 302, 305, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act, and who knows at the time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000, or by imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or by both.

3. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with this permit.

4. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

a. Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;

b. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;

c. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;

d. Information newly acquired by the Agency, including but not limited to the results of the studies, planning, or monitoring described and/or required by this permit;

e. Facility modifications, additions, and/or expansions;

f. Any anticipated change in the facility discharge, including any new significant industrial discharge or changes in the quantity or quality of existing industrial discharges that will result in new or increased discharges of pollutants; or

g. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination.

h. The effluent limitations are based on the District of Columbia's water quality standards in accordance with Clean Water Act. In the event of a revision of the District of Columbia's water quality standards this permit may be modified by EPA to reflect this revision.

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition. When a permit is modified, only conditions subject to modification are reopened.

5. Toxic Pollutants

Notwithstanding paragraph A-4, above, if a toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under section 307(a) of the Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation for such pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition and the permittee so notified.

The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic standards within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

6. Civil and Criminal Lability

Except as provided in permit conditions on "Bypassing" Section B, Paragraph B-2 and "Upsets" Section B, Paragraph B-4, nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

7. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Act.

8. States Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Act.

9. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

10. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provisions of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstances, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

11. Transfer of Permit

In the event of any change in ownership or control of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanates, the permit may be transferred to another person if:

a. The current permittee notifies the EPA, in writing of the proposed transfer at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;

b. The notice includes a written agreement, between the existing and new permittee containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and

c. The EPA does not notify the current permittee and the new permittee of intent to modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate the permit and require that a new application be submitted.

12. Construction Authorizations

This permit does not authorize or approve the construction of any onshore or offshore physical structures or facilities or the undertaking of any work in any navigable waters.

13. Reopener Clause for Permits

This permit shall be modified, or alternatively, revoked and reissued, to comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under Section 301, 302, 304, or 307 of the Clean Water Act, in accordance with the 1987 Chesapeake Bay Agreement based on water quality considerations, and if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved:

a. Contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or

b. Controls any pollutant not limited in the permit. The permit, as modified or reissued under this paragraph, shall also contain any other requirements of the Act then applicable.

This permit may also be reopened as specified in CFR-40 Part 122.44

SECTION B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF POLLUTION CONTROLS

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and system of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

2. Duty to Halt or Reduce Activity

Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the permittee shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with its permit, control production or all discharges or both until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility fails or is reduced or lost. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

3. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

a. Definitions

(1) "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

(2) "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

b. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs c and d of this section.

c. Notice

(1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

(2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Section D, Paragraph D-6 (22-hour notice).

d. Prohibition of bypass.

(1) Bypass is prohibited and the Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

(a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if the permittee could have installed adequate backup equipment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

(c) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph c of this section.

(2) The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines what it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph d(1) of this section.

4. Upset Conditions

a. Definition. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology- based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph c of this section are met. The determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset;

(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

(3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Section D, Paragraph D-6; and

(4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Section A. Paragraph A-3.

d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

5. Removed Substances

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent all pollutant from such materials from entering navigable waters.

SECTION C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring points specified in this permit. Monitoring points shall not be changed without notification to and the approval of the Director.

2. Flow Measurements

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to insure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated and maintained to insure that the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device.

3. Monitoring Procedures

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

4. Penalties for Tampering

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

5. Reporting of Monitoring Results

Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (EPA No. 3320-1). Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized and reported on a DMR form postmarked no later than the 28th day of the following month. Duplicate copies of DMR's signed and certified as required by Section D, Paragraph D-11, and all other reports required by Section D, Reporting Requirements, shall be submitted to the Regional Administrator and the District of Columbia Government, Environmental Regulation Administration, Water Resources Division at the following address:

U.S. EPA Region III(3WP50)
Water Protection Division
NPDES DMRs
841 Chestnut Bldg.
Philadelphia, PA 19107

District of Columbia Government
Environmental Regulation Administration
Water Resources Management Division
Suite 203
2100 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave., SE
Washington, DC 20020

6. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in this permit, the result of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form. Such frequency shall also be indicated.

7. Retention of records

The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time.

8. Record Contents

Records of monitoring information shall include:

a. The date, exact place, time and methods of sampling or measurements:

b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

c. The date(s) analyses were performed;

d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and

f. The results of such analyses.

9. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

a. Enter upon the permittee's premises at reasonable times where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records used be kept under the conditions of this permit;

b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), processes, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

10. Definitions

a. The "daily discharge" means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

b. The "average monthly discharge limitation" means the highest allowable average of "daily discharge" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during the month.

c. The "average weekly discharge limitation" means the highest allowable average of "daily discharge" over a calendar week, calculated and the sum of all daily discharge measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during the week.

d. "The maximum daily discharge" limitations means the highest allowable "daily discharge."

e. Composite Sample - A combination of individual samples obtained at regular intervals over a time period. Either the volume of each individual sample in proportional to discharge flow rates or the sampling interval (for constant volume samples) is proportional to the flow rates over the time period used to produce the composite.

f. Grab Sample - An individual sample collected ln less than 15 minutes.

g. "i-s" (immersion stabilization) - a calibrated device is immersed in the effluent stream until the reading is stabilized.

h. The "monthly average" temperature means the arithmetic mean of temperature measurements made on an hourly basis, or the mean value plot of the record of a continuous automated temperature recording instrument, either during a calendar month, or during the operating month if flows are of shorter duration.

i. The "daily maximum" temperature means the highest arithmetic mean of the temperature observed for any two (2) consecutive hours during a 24-hour day, or during the operating day if flows are of shorter duration.

j. "At outfall XXX" - A sample location before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance or as otherwise specified.

k. Estimate - To be based on a technical evaluation of the sources contributing to the discharge including, but not limited to pump capabilities, water meters and batch discharge volumes.

l. Non-contact cooling water means the water that is contained in a leak-free system, i.e. no contact with any gas, liquid, or solid.

SECTION D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Planned Changes

The permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility.

2. Anticipated noncompliance

The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

3. Transfers

This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Director as specified in Section A, Paragraph A-11. The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.

4. Monitoring Reports

Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals and in the form specified in Section C, Paragraph C-5 (monitoring).

5. Compliance Scheduled

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. Any reports of noncompliance may include any remedial actions taken, and the probability of meeting the next scheduled requirement.

6. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours:

a. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

b. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

c. Violation of a minimum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Director in Part III of the permit.

The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours and the noncompliance does not endanger health or the environment.

7. Other Noncompliance

The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Section D, Paragraphs D-1, D-4, D-5, and D-6 at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Paragraph D-6.

8. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

The permittee shall notify the Director as soon as it knows or has reason to believe:

a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"

(1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);

(2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony:

(3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application;

(4) The level established in Part III of the permit by the Director.

b. That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the permit application.

9. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

10. Duty to Reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The application shall be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit. The Director may grant permission to submit an application less than 180 days in advance but no later than the permit expiration date. In the event that a timely and complete reapplication has been submitted and the Director is unable, through no fault of the permittee, to issue a new permit before the expiration date of this permit, the terms and conditions of this permit are automatically continued and remain fully effective and enforceable.

11. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports or information submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified as required by 40 C.F.R. § 122.6.

12. Availability of Reports

Unless a business confidentiality claim is asserted pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 2, all reports submitted in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the state water pollution control agency and the Regional Administrator. If a business confidentiality claim is asserted, the report will be disclosed only in accordance with the procedures in 40 C.F.R. Part 2. As required by the Act, permit applications, permits and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

13. Penalties - Criminal

The Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. Section 1319(c), subjects persons violating a permit condition, providing false information in documents required to be maintained by the statute and its regulations, or tampering with monitoring equipment to criminal prosecution. Knowing violations are punishable by a prison term of up to three years, a fine between $5,000 and $50,000 per day of violation, or both. Knowing violations which place a person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury may be punished by a prison term of up to 15 years, a fine of up to $250,0000, or both. In the case of an organization, the maximum fine for this crime is $1,000,000. Negligent violations are punishable by a prson term of up to one year, a fine between $2,500 and $25,000 per day

of violation, or both. Falsifying documents required to be maintained by the Clean Water Act or tampering with monitoring equipment is punishable by a prison term of up to two years, a fine of $10,000 or both. False statements concerning matters with the jurisdiction of a federal agency are also punishaable pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1001 by a prison term of up to five years, a fine of up to $10,000 or both.

14. Correction of Reports

If the permittee becomes aware that it submitted incorrect information in any report to the Director, it shall promptly submit the correct information.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

A storm water pollution prevention plan shall be developed for this facility within 3 months of permit issuance and submitted to EPA Region III, mail code 3WP13 MD/DC Branch. Storm water pollution prevention plans shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. The plan shall identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with contaminated sites from the facility. In addition, the plan shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices which are to be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with contaminated sties at the facility and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Facilities must implement the provisions of the plan as a condition of this permit within 5 months of permit issuance.

The plan shall be signed by the permittee's responsible official and maintained on-site at the facility. The permittee shall make plans available upon request to the Director. The Director or authorized representative, may notify the permittee at any time that the plan does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Part. Such notification shall identify those provisions of the permit which are not being met by the plan, and identify which provisions of the plan requires modifications in order to meet the minimum requirements of this Part. Within 30 days of such notification from the Director, (or as otherwise provided by the Director), or authorized representative, the permittee shall make the required changes to the plan and shall submit to the Director.

The permittee shall amend the plan whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance , which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the United States or if the storm water pollution prevention plan proves to be ineffective in eliminating or minimizing pollutants from identified sources.

A. Contents of Plan - The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

(1) Pollution Prevention Team - Each plan shall identify a specific individual or individuals within the facility organization as members of a storm water pollution Prevention Team that are responsible for developing the plan and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation, maintenance,

and revision. The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan.

(2) Description of Potential Pollutant Sources. Each plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges or which may result in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather from separate storm sewers draining the facility. Each plan shall identify all activities and significant materials which may potentially be significant pollutant sources. Each plan shall include at a minimum:

(a) Drainage - A site map indicating an outline of the portions of the drainage area of each storm water outfall that are within the facility boundaries, each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, surface water bodies, locations where significant materials are exposed to precipitation, locations where major spill or leaks may occur or did occur as fueling stations, vehicles and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas, loading/unloading areas, locations used for treatment, storage or disposal of wastes liquid storage tanks, processing areas and storage areas.

Identify the direction of flow of storm water and type of pollutants which are likely to be present in the storm water. Flows with a significant potential for causing erosion shall also be identified.

(b) Inventory of Exposed Materials - An Inventory of the types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation. Such inventory shall include a narrative description of significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water; method and location of on-site storage or disposal; materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with storm water runoff; the location and a description of existing structural and non-structural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of any storm water treatment.

(c) Spills and Leaks - A list of significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants the occurred at areas exposed to precipitation.

(d) A summary of all existing sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges.

(3) Measures and Controls - The permittee shall develop a description of storm water management controls appropriate for this facility, and implement such controls. The controls shall address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls.

(a) Good Housekeeping - Good housekeeping that requires the maintenance of a clean, orderly facility.

(b) Preventive maintenance - A preventive maintenance program shall involve timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices, as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems and ensuring appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems.

(c) Spill Prevention and Response Procedures - If spills have a potential to occur, procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made available to the appropriate personnel. The necessary equipment to implement a cleanup should be available.

(d) Inspections - Qualified facility personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility at appropriate intervals specified in the plan. A set of followup procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections shall be maintained.

(e) Employee Training - Employee training programs shall inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the storm water plan.

(f) Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures - Incidents as spills along with other information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges shall be included in the records. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and recorded.

(g) Non-storm water discharges - The plan shall include a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges.

(h) Sediment and Erosion Control The plan shall identify areas which due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion, and identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization measures to be used to limit erosion.

(i) Management of Runoff - The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices used to divert, infiltrate, reuse or otherwise manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. The plan shall provide that measures determined to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained.

(4) Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation - Qualified personnel shall conduct a site compliance evaluation annually. Records documenting significant observation made during the site inspection shall be retained as part of the storm water plan for three years.

(5) Consistency with other Plans - Storm water management programs may include requirements for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plans under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act or Best Management Practices (BMP) programs otherwise required by a State/NPDES permit and may incorporate any part of such plans into the storm water plan by reference.

(6) Additional requirements for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities subject to SARA Title III, Section 313 Requirements. - Storm water pollution prevention plans for facilities subject to reporting requirements under SARA Title III, Section 313 are required to include a discussion of the conformance with the following appropriate guidelines.

In areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are stored, processed or otherwise handled, appropriate containment, drainage control and/or diversionary structures shall be provided. At a minimum one of the following preventive systems or its equivalent shall be used:

(a) curbing, culverting, gutters, sewers or other forms of drainage control to prevent o minimize the potential for storm water runoff to come into contact with significant sources of pollutants; or

(b) Roofs, covers, or other forms of appropriate protection to prevent storage piles from exposure to storm water and wind.

The storm water pollution prevention plan shall include a complete discussion of measures taken to conform with the following guidelines, and applicable State rules, regulations and guidelines.

Flapper-type drain valves shall not be used to drain containment areas. Valves used for the drainage of containment areas shall, as far as is practical, be of manual, open-and-close design.

Records of the frequency and estimated volume (in gallons) of discharges from containment areas shall be kept, at the facility, for a minimum of three years.

If facility drainage is not engineered as above, the final discharge of all in-facility storm sewers shall be equipped to be equivalent with a diversion system that could in the event of an uncontrolled spill of Section 313 water priority chemicals, return the spilled material to the facility.

Facilities shall have the necessary security systems to prevent accidental or intentional entry which could cause a discharge. Security systems shall be described in the plan and address fencing, lighting, vehicular traffic control, and securing of equipment and buildings.

Risk Identification and Assessment/Material Inventory. The storm water pollution prevention plan shall assess the potential of various sources at the plant to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. The plan shall include an inventory of the types of materials handled.

Facility employees and contractor personnel that work in areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are used or stored shall be trained in and informed of preventive measures at the facility.

The storm water pollution prevention plan for a facility subject to Section 313 water priority chemicals shall be reviewed by a Registered Professional Engineer and certified to by such Professional Engineer. The plan shall be recertified every three years thereafter.

2. Schedule for Clean-out of Storm Drains

Wihtin 6 months, the permittee shall submit a plan and schedule for clean-out of sediment of the existing storm drainage system. Clean-out of sediment in existing storm lines should be completed within 18 months of permit issuance.

3. Construction Schedule for New Storm Water Control System

Within 1 year of permit issuance, the permittee shall submit a schedule and plan for design and construction of the new storm water control system for the reconstructed site. The plan shall include a site map, and description of storm water system.

(a) Liquid storage areas where storm water comes into contact with any equipment tank, container, or other vessel used for Section 313 water priority chemicals. No tank or container shall be used for the storage of a Section 313 water priority chemical unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and conditions of storage,such as pressure and temperature, etc. Liquid storage areas for Section 313 water priority chemicals shall be operated to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals. Appropriate measures to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals may include secondary containment provided for at least the entire contents of the largest single tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation, a strong spill contingency and integrity testing plan, and/or other equivalent measures.

(b) Material storage areas for Section 313 water priority chemicals other than liquids which are subject to runoff, leaching, or wind blowing shall incorporate drainage or other control features which will minimize the discharge of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Drainage control shall minimize storm water contact with Section 313 water priority chemicals.

(c) Truck and rail car loading and unloading areas for liquid Section 313 water priority chemicals shall be operated to minimize discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Appropriate measure to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals may include the placement and maintenance of drip pans where spillage may occur (such as hose connections, hose reels and filler nozzles) for use when making and breaking hose connections, a strong spill contingency and integrity testing plan; and/or equivalent measures.

(d) In plant areas where Section 313 priority chemicals are transferred, processed or otherwise handled Piping, processing equipment and materials handling equipment shall be designed and operated so as to prevent discharges of Section 313 chemicals. Materials used in piping and equipment shall be compatible with the substances handled. Additional protection, such as covers or guards to prevent wind blowing, spraying or releases from pressure relief vents from causing a discharge of Section 313 water priority chemicals.

(e) Discharges from secondary containment areas shall be restrained by valves or other positive means to prevent a spill or other excessive leakage of Section 313 water priority chemicals into the drainage system. After a visual inspection of the storm water and determination that no product is present, containment areas may be emptied by pumps or ejectors; however, these shall be manually activated.

4. The permittee shall submit to EPA and DCRA by July 1, 1999 a plan to reduce any nitrogen and phosphorous loadings to the Anacostia River in order to meet the forty percent nutrient reduction as mandated by the Chesapeake Bay Agreement.

5. The permittee must meet the requirements of all applicable District of Columbia laws.

6. All storm water plans as required by the permit shall, as well as meeting any EPA requirements, also meet any applicable provisions of Section 7 of D.C. Law 5-188, the District of Columbia Water Pollution Control Act of 1984.

7. All storm water pollution plans prepared as a requirement of the permit shall be submitted to the D.C. Environmental Regulation Administration, Soil Resources Management Division, and be in compliance with Chapter 5 of the D.C. Municipal Regulations Title 21 (DC Nonpoint Source Management Program).

11/18/96

FACT SHEET

NPDES PERMIT NO. DC0000299

NAME ADN ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
7TH AND D STREETS, SW ROOM 2036
WASHINGTON DC 20407

FACILITY LOCATION:

SOUTHEAST FEDERAL CENTER
3RD AND M STREETS, SE
WASHINGTON DC 20407

FACILITY DESCRIPTION:

The General Services Administration is currently responsible for the redevelopment of the Southeast Federal Center (SEFC). The SEFC is located in southeast Washington DC. For the past three years the site has been used primarily for federal government offices, automobile parking, warehousing household and office supplies, automobile repair, GSA Police Station and firing range, and photographic interpretation and developing. The history of the site dates back to the early 1800's when it was once part of the adjacent Washington Navy Yard (WNY). Past WNY activities included shipbuilding and ordinance production and manufacturing. All ordinance manufacturing and production at the site ceased by 1962.

Plans are for the SEFC to be developed into a new federal office complex. Actual construction schedules are dependent on congressional appropriations.

DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION

Storm water that accumulates on site is collected in a subsurface drainage system that discharges to the DC combined sewer system and/or the Anacostia River. An EPA Region III sampling investigation in May 1995 showed contamination of storm drain sediment with heavy metals and PCBs, most probably from past industrial operations when the site was part of the Washington Navy Yard. Because of this sampling investigation report, the SEFC was requested to apply for an individual storm water permit. The SEFC submitted an NPDES storm water application for 7 outfalls, and described an additional 4 outfalls which were not able to be sampled.

The 1987 Clean Water Act Section 402(p) requires certain facilities which discharge storm water to obtain NPDES permits. Implementing regulations at 40 CFR 126 indicate the types and categories of industries and municipalities that are required to obtain storm water permits. Section 402(p)(2)(E) of the CWA allows EPA or the State to require permits for any storm water discharge that contributes to a violation of a water quality standard. Because of EPA's May 1995 sampling investigation where PCBs and heavy metals were found in storm drain sediment, EPA Region III concluded that the SEFC should apply for a storm water permit.

SEFC's storm water application showed some metal contamination in seven outfalls of storm water discharges associated with a .2 inch rainfall. Cooper. Lead, and Zinc were present in most all of the discharges sampled. Storm water from drainage area 8, a parking area, was not sampled because of difficulties in sampling the drop inlet. Drainage area 9 also a parking area was not sampled because adequate amounts of storm water did not reach this area during the storm event. Storm water has been previously observed in this area, but usually evaporated after several days. Drainage area 10 leads to a storm drain under control of the WNY, and at drainage area 11 no storm water flow was observed in this structure during the storm event that was sampled.

PROPOSED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND RATIONALE:

Monitoring of zinc, lead, and copper in storm water discharges is required, based on application information. No discharge of PCBs is allowed, and oil and grease must be treated to Best Available Technology (BAT) levels.

A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPP) must also be developed within 3 months, and complied with in 5 months from permit issuance. A SWPP is a basic requirement of all EPA issued storm water general permits for industrial activities and construction activities. In addition, the permittee is required to submit a schedule and plan for the new storm water control system to be developed as part of the new federal complex construction and cleanup of contamined storm drains.